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The argument against such laws may be briefly stated. If money has an inherent value of its own, there is no reason for making an exception in regard to it. The law does not fix the rent a man may ask for his house or lands, or intervene to prevent the payment of the regular market price of a cow or a horse. If money is merely a representative of values, this does not alter the principle. The truth is, that money, like other articles of value, represents an amount of labor. It is like Borden's Concentrated Extract of Beef, of which each ounce represents, and is equivalent to, twenty times its weight of the original muscle. Money is concentrated, portable labor. If there be an open market for labor, there should be an open market for money.

Those who believe in eight-hour laws as consistent with the prosperity of the laboring class, or in laws for the division of lands, or in Jack Cade legislation, have a right to support and defend laws which prevent freedom in the employment of money and thereby hinder the progress of society.

19.—*Fifteen Days. An Extract from Edward Colvil's Journal.*
Ticknor and Fields. 1866. 16mo. pp. 299.

THIS book is a work of true feeling and earnest purpose. The central figure, Harry Dudley, passes two weeks in a Southern State under the roof of a newly acquired friend, who recounts the incidents of the time in these passages from his journal. The narrative of these fifteen days of their acquaintance is closed by the tragic death of the noble and beloved Northern youth; and this event, with its accompanying circumstances, is almost the only part of the volume—so strong is the impression on the reader that its characters and their surroundings have been drawn from life—in which the author seems to pass from the delineation of what has been to that of what only might have been. The episode covered by the extracts from Colvil's journal is made a vantage-ground from which to look back and discern all the beauty of a life which the space of a volume affords opportunity to present less remotely in but a single phase. But what seems at first merely a graceful study of character becomes later a keen analysis of the evils wrought to society by a great political wrong, through its effect on individuals, while it takes form at last in a story in which an enthusiastic friendship supplies the place usually held in fiction by the passion of love. The reader who can appreciate the contemplative and analytic spirit in which the book is written, and the womanly and sad tenderness, touched with a sentiment of romance, which finds vent in it, cannot fail to be

moved to sympathy with its author. The purity and simplicity of its style is in fitting harmony with the thought it expresses.

The effects of slavery upon all who upheld it are set forth in these pages with a certain restrained vehemence, and with an intensity of feeling which gives great distinctness to opinions and draws the lines sharply, but not unjustly, between good and evil. The special points touched upon by the writer possess more or less interest, and are more or less defined in outline. It is the spirit in which they are treated, rather than the precise mode of treatment, which interests the reader. There are many thoughtful studies of the great topic as seen under different lights; but the effect of slavery on the character and position of the master is the one most carefully worked out.

Such a book is not needless, for even while we repeat daily, with profound thankfulness, "Slavery is dead!" it is well still to look back on the not far distant years when, through our cowardice and ignorance, its cunning and audacious tyranny was pre-eminent, — well to temper our triumph in our self-wrought deliverance with repentance that this sin so long mastered us, — well to recall the past, while we have still to lament and to extinguish the evils to which it has given rise.

20. — *Short Sermons to News Boys: with a History of the Formation of the News Boys' Lodging-House.* By CHARLES LORING BRACE. New York: Charles Scribner & Co. 1866. 12mo. pp. vi., 244.

AMONG the many charities of New York none has been more successful in its operations, or productive in its field of better results, than the Children's Aid Society, established in 1853. Its plan and work are now well known throughout the country. Dealing with the class most susceptible to moral influences and most easy to withdraw from the temptations which lead to crime, and working with the simplest and most practical methods, it has done more probably than any other agency to check the increase of the numbers of adult criminals in New York, and to rescue from a life of suffering, poverty, and vice those children who were exposed to fall from depth to depth of misery and degradation. It has been of incalculable economical as well as moral service to society. A great part of the credit of its effective working is due to the author of this little volume, who has been its secretary and chief executive officer from the beginning, and who has displayed in this work, not only rare devotion and fidelity, but still rarer good sense, liberality, and practical judgment. Mr. Brace is fitted by nature and by education for the task in which he has so long been engaged; and though tempted by taste and ambition to give himself to other pursuits, has found in this